Boisse Botany 322

Biological Drawings Boot Camp

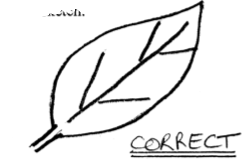
Scientific drawings are an important part of the science of biology and all biologists must be able to produce good quality scientific drawings.

Drawings not only allow you to record an image of the specimen observed, but more importantly, they help you to remember the specimen as well as the important features of the specimen. You will be required to look at a large number of specimens during this course and you are much more likely to remember them if you have to draw each one.

Drawing a specimen requires you to pay attention to detail so that you can re-create it on the sheet/index card. While doing this, your brain is recording these same features in such a way that you can recall them if necessary (for example on an assessment). Simply observing pictures of specimens in a book or on a computer is less effective when it comes to remembering and understanding what you’ve observed.

All drawings done for this course must adhere to standard rules of scientific illustration. The following are some guideline that you are to use when illustrating specimens:

1. Look at the specimen carefully and examine the significant features that will be included in the drawing.
2. DRAW ONLY WHAT YOU SEE!! Do not include what you think you should see.
3. All drawings must be done in PENCIL with very little erase marks.
4. Drawings must be large and clear so that features can be easily distinguished.



1. No more than 2 drawings should be on a single sheet/index card.
2. Always use distinct, single line when drawing. Do not sketch.
3. To illustrate darker areas on a specimen, use stippling or dots. Do not shade in any area of your drawing.
4. All drawings must include the following:
   1. **Title**: should be the common name of the

specimen and be centered and in all

CAPS.

* 1. **Scientific name** (genus & species) should be written **directly under** the picture.

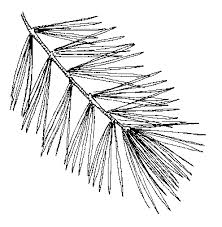
**Underline** scientific name; Genus (beginning with capital letter) species (beginning with lowercase letter) ex: Acer rubrum

* 1. **Name, date, and period** in the **lower right-hand corner** of the sheet/index card.
  2. **Magnification** (when using a microscope)
  3. **Labels**: always include labels of important features of the specimen. Each label line must be **straight and should not overlap** with other label lines; all **labels must be to one side** of the drawing, left or right side.

WHITE PINE

Fasicle (bundle of needles) Needle (5 per fasicle)

Pinus strobus Boisse 10.25.14 Pd. 5

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